

northern shore,—and by this route had struck the shores of Ontario near its western extremity. He exhibited to La Salle a map which he had made of his route, extending in its most western limit to the land of the Pottawattamies and other more remote tribes, which the missionaries had not yet reached. This map appealed more to the Sulpitians than it did to La Salle, who was little inclined to abandon his purpose of finding a more direct south-western route.

“So it was resolved that the party going west should be divided, and the two divisions parted company, not without some sarcasm on Galinée’s side, who would have us believe that La Salle’s determination to stay behind was quite as much due to an illness brought on by the sight of some rattlesnakes as by any choice of route. Before separating, however, they all joined in the celebration of mass, and then the Sulpitians took the trail to the Grand River and Lake Erie, as they had learned it from Joliet.”

GALINÉE’S MAP.

Note 3, page 4.

Winsor, in “Narrative and Critical History of America,” vol. IV., p. 205, says with respect to this subject: “The map of Galinée, says Parkman (‘La Salle,’ p. 450), was the earliest attempt after Champlain to portray the great lakes. Abbé Faillon, who gives a reproduction of this map (‘Histoire de la Colonie Française,’ vol. III., p. 305), says it is preserved in the Archives of the Marine at Paris, but HARRISSE (Notes, etc., No. 200) could not find it there. There is a copy of it, made in 1856 from the original at Paris, in the Library of Parliament at Ottawa (Catalogue, 1858, p. 1615). Faillon (vol. III., p. 234) gives much detail of the journey, for the Sulpitians were his heroes; and Talon made a report (N.Y. Col. Docs., IX., 66); but the main source of our information is Galinée’s Journal, which is printed, with other papers appertaining, by Margry (vol. I., p. 112), and by the Abbé Verreau for the Historical Society of Montreal in 1875. An English translation of part of it is given in Mr. O. H. Marshall’s ‘First Visit of La Salle to the Senecas in 1669,’ which was privately printed in 1874.” Faillon’s reproduction of the map also appears in “The Country of the Neutrals,” by J. H. Coyne (St. Thomas, Ont., 1895), and “The History of the Early Missions in Western Canada,” by Dean Harris.

Dr. Winsor in his book, “Cartier to Frontenac,” pp. 220, 221, also says with reference to this earliest map of the upper lakes: “One of the marked features of the Galinée map is a sketch of the northern shore of Lake Erie, never before comprehended, and henceforward the narrow river of Champlain was to give place to something like an adequate conception of this last of the Great Lakes to be mapped. It is somewhat surprising to find an entire absence of the Straits of Mackinaw, and apparently Michigan and Huron are made one expanse. It is also clear that Galinée had not yet surmised what the Jesuit map of Lake Superior was so soon to make clear, that the great water beyond the Sault Ste. Marie was larger than the Mer Douce, on the hither side of that strait.”